TOKYO GAZETTE

A MONTHLY REPORT OF CURRENT POLICIES, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

—An Address Delivered at the Meeting Celebrating the Conclusion of the Agreement—

Prince Fumimaro Konoe, Prime Minister

PARTICIPATION by Italy in the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Agreement, now hardly more than a year old, has given it new strength. The new Agreement has become the vital and basic means by which the three most energetic countries in the world today are endeavouring to safeguard universal peace and order. We have every reason to believe that the Pact may further be reinforced by the participation of other principal Powers within the near future.

At this time we are reminded that old international agreements have become incapable of adjusting themselves to the changing conditions in the world today, and that naturally they have lost their once useful power. The spirit underlying the present Agreement, therefore, is fraught with important cultural implications; to my mind it will undoubtedly be a cardinal point in international relations during the years to come. On this memorable occasion, I wish to re-examine the true significance of this historic Agreement for the dual purposes of appreciating fully the friendship of our two great allies and of stimulating the thinking of the Japanese people concerning the gravity of the current emergency.

The International Menace of the Comintern

Essentially, the conclusion of the present Pact was prompted by the attempt to establish defence on an international scale against the international menace of the Comintern, by the nations which concur in recognition of its highly destructive character. If any country holds misgivings regarding such passive and pacific cooperation it is but creating a bugbear out of its own groundless fears. The real source of the unrest which has been threatening the entire world during the twenty years since the World War has admittedly been the sinister actions of the Communist International. Germany, Italy and Japan have all suffered to an appreciable extent from these

underhanded activities ; only the growing vitality of these nations has enabled them to eliminate such intrigue. Where, on the contrary, national life and structure has manifested vulnerable spots, such as have existed in China and Spain, the disastrous power and influence of Communism has penetrated.

The Comintern and China

The basic cause of the present situation in China can be attributed largely to the strategy of the Comintern in exploiting the crude sentiment of nationalism which has been running high among the Chinese people, and in successfully concentrating it in action against Japan. It has now been revealed that the organization at Moscow has been planning, as a last resort, to prolong Chinese hostilities in the interests not of China but of itself. The measure which Japan has now adopted of dealing a punitive blow against China, in place of working in collaboration with her for the development of human culture, has not been sought by us in the least, but has been taken as an inevitable step under existing circumstances. Its necessity remains a cause for extreme regret. I hope from the bottom of my heart that the day will soon come when intelligent men in China will seriously reflect upon this lamentable state of affairs, and will lead their people in returning, as has been destined, to that great task of nation building in collaboration with their old neighbour, Japan, which is bound to them by ties of identity in race and written language. "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." In accordance with this eternal rule, the past records of the Comintern eloquently explain what kind of organization it really is. Wherever and whenever it has operated, the morale of the people has degraded, industries have been destroyed, and the national structure has been eaten away as if by termites. Its operations are incompatible in all respects with the prosperity of nations. Therefore, it becomes expedient, for the defence not only of our own Japan but also of human culture, that we should arrest the disastrous working of that international organization. This is no mere method of reasoning, but a conviction based upon what we have actually experienced.

The venomous influence of the Comintern begins its work not with political activities but with ideational values. Its system of ideas decidedly deprives nations and peoples of the ethical significance of their existence, and substitutes strife and enmity between the parts for harmony and love of the whole. Its world outlook, based on materialistic individualism, is far remote from the essential

nature of man who has been created to enjoy a peaceful, neighbourly life in accordance with the fundamental principles of the universe.

The Spiritual Foundation of Japan

To the Japanese mind, moral principles constitute the basis for the founding and existence of a nation. In so far as individuals live and work within the fold of the moral Empire, Japanese believe that they are free, free in most real and essential terms. When our one hundred million compatriots stand as one man, in reverence and loyalty before the presence of the Throne, we are filled with the highest emotion. Founded on this faith and sentiment, Japanese history has run a glorious course during three thousand years. In perfect clarity we are acting today to continue the development of the same historical manifestation of life. If there is any field in which we Japanese can make an enduring contribution, it is in the preservation of our national spirit, the spirit of loyalty and righteousness which is characterized by a love of fellow country-men with the same love that is directed toward the country, and the control of individual desires for the sake of harmonious life together. Upon this spiritual foundation alone can all cultural activities be carried out successfully.

Japan, Germany and Italy

The exaltation of a similar lofty spirit, one that reminds us of Bushido, is discernible in the remarkable achievements of our two great allies, Germany and Italy, which have raised themselves to their present standing among the greatest world Powers, in the face of post-War difficulties of the most serious nature. Simultaneously, it inspires and strengthens our hearts to feel the breath of growth and expansion of Japan through episodes of "human bullets" as reported from the front. With heart filled with admiration and encouragement, availing myself of this occasion let me submit my highest esteem and consideration to the two great peoples across the seas, and at the same time express my earnest wish that all members of the Japanese nation advance, with conviction and humility, in a task infinitely valuable and far-reaching in its effect upon human culture, the task upon which we have just embarked.

CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT STORE LAW

BUREAU OF COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

THE Department Store Law, which had long been sought by small and medium-sized tradespeople, and of which mention was made in the November issue of the TOKYO GAZETTE, was enacted at the 71st session of the Diet and came into force on October 1, 1937. The present article deals with a description of the circumstances which led to the enactment of this Law and with its main features.

I

Department stores are distributing institutions of modern origin. The prosperity they enjoy today is ample testimony to the fact that their organization is adapted, as is none other, to modern social conditions. The great earthquake and fire of 1923 marked the beginning of a new period in the development of department stores in Japan, which have made exceptional progress since that time. This was due in no small measure to a change in the merchandising methods of these stores adopted with a view to meeting the requirements of the masses, whereas formerly they sought more to serve the upper classes. This change in management may best be described as a "hit" and has brought to these stores customers without end.

With ample resources and credit, department stores are placed in a position to contribute to the rationalization of the retail trade, much to the benefit of consumers. Their rapid growth entails, on the one hand, keen competition among themselves and, on the other, pressure upon small and medium-sized retail merchants. Particularly during the depression years of 1931-32, department stores in Japan, in their combat against the depression, resorted to bargain sales and other methods of attracting buyers, as the result of which the pressure upon small merchants became more severe. It was inevitable that such competition should serve to defeat its own purpose. The suffering of small tradespeople became so intense that the attention of the authorities was drawn to the situation.

In August, 1932, the Government induced the department stores of their own accord to reach an agreement among themselves, whereby they undertook to use more restraint in developing their

business. Such stores were thus expected to refrain from establishing additional branches or extending special services to customers such as conveying persons visiting the stores to and from nearby railway stations in their service cars. They agreed to limit free delivery of purchases to a narrower area, and to discontinue the practice of making special sales of particular articles simply to attract customers. Furthermore, three days in every month were set aside when all department stores participating in the agreement suspended business. In August of the following year, the department stores organized, under the Trade Association Law, the Japan Department Store Association. This new body undertook to enforce the voluntary agreement referred to above, which now acquired a binding force. By these means it was hoped that the relations of department stores with small retail establishments would be rendered harmonious.

As may be imagined, the curbing of keen competition among the department stores contributed much to easing the position of the small and medium-sized tradespeople. More recently, however, department stores have successively taken to expansion or to the opening of new branches, and the situation has developed beyond the control of the existing business association. Again cries were raised by retail merchants demanding the enactment of legislation to control the operations of department stores. This demand found supporters even among the management of department stores themselves. Hence the Government took action and appointed a committee to investigate the problem. Meanwhile, representation was made by a group of business men urging the necessity for immediate enactment of department store regulations. Ultimately, the present Law was formulated and promulgated as Law No. 76, taking effect on October 1, 1937.

II

The main features of the Department Store Law may be summed up as follows:

(1) By setting forth a definition of a department store, the Law has determined the scope of its application.

(2) To prevent the promiscuous establishment of department stores and to ensure effective operation of control measures, the business of the department store has been placed under a licence system.

(3) For the purpose of softening any pressure that may be caused by department stores upon small and medium-sized tradespeople, the approval of the competent Authorities is made

prerequisite for the establishment of a branch, an affiliation, a sub-branch store, or any other place of business, and for an extension of the floor space of the store as well as any retail trading outside the store.

(4) For like purpose, provisions have been made to control business hours and holidays.

(5) In order to facilitate measures of control, the Department Store Association has been organized, which all department stores are required to join. This enables them privately to exercise control in accordance with local conditions.

(6) The Government will supervise the control of department stores by the said Association, and, when deemed necessary, may undertake control by its own hands.

(7) The Law provides for the creation of a Department Store Committee, whose function is to respond to inquiries made by the competent Ministry on matters relating to department stores.

III

Article I of the Department Store Law defines the nature of the department store business, to which the present Law is applied, as follows: "A person shall be regarded to be engaged in department store business when the said person is, in accordance with the terms of the orders issued under this Law, engaged in retail trade dealing in sundry commodities which constitute daily necessities, in one and the same place of business with a floor space fulfilling the requirements of the said orders." This is a very clear definition. By failing to meet any one of its essential conditions, a retail business does not come under the control of the Law.

The Law provides for the prevention of evasion of its application by prescribing that persons shall be considered as engaging in department store business when two or more persons combine to engage in retail trade in one and the same place of business with a stated floor space, dealing in lines of merchandise which for all practical purposes are the same as those dealt with in department stores.

Membership in the Department Store Association is obligatory for all stores coming under the control of the Department Store Law. This marks another departure from the old system, in which membership constituted a voluntary act. Thus, the Department Store Association is a non-profit-making, semi-official legal entity with sole control over its member stores, except when the Minister of Commerce and Industry intervenes, as in cases of establishment of

branches, sub-branches, and chain stores. Function of the Association include (a) Regulating and directing the business of the member stores ; (b) Study and investigation of matters relating to retail business ; (c) otherwise attending to the furtherance of the objectives of the Association.

The regulations of the Association are subject to the approval of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who may order such alterations or amendments as he deems desirable in the interests of small retail merchants.

The Department Store Committee was created, as stated above, as a consulting committee to respond to inquiries made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in connection with the operation of the Department Store Law. Matters coming before the Committee for deliberation comprise alterations and cancellations of the rules of control of department stores, orders relating to control measures, the fixing of standards to govern the granting of licences in respect to establishment of new stores, and any other important details relating to the operation of the Department Store Law.

ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHOUKUO AND TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS OVER THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and the Transfer of Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone, which was signed at Hsinking on November 5, 1937, has been in force since December 1st. In the belief that the circumstances in which such a significant step was adopted, as well as the essential points of the Treaty will be of interest to those following developments in East Asia, the present article has been prepared.

Nature of the Extraterritorial and Administrative Rights

The extraterritoriality enjoyed in Manchoukuo by Japan had originally been claimed from China and was confirmed by the new State in the Protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo signed on September 15, 1932. Accordingly, it may generally be understood as a combination of the privileges, immunities and limitations bestowed upon foreigners and their property as stipulated by treaties concluded and usage established between China and the Powers. It included the right of foreigners to be subjected, except in cases in which they act as plaintiffs both in civil and criminal affairs, not to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts but to that of the courts of their own countries, in other words to the jurisdiction of their consular courts. It included also such administrative rights as immunities from the jurisdiction of the Chinese police and from the duty of paying taxes. The Protocol was actually of an extremely comprehensive nature. Consequently, Japanese nationals residing in Manchoukuo were immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of that country and were subjected to that of the Japanese courts executed by Japanese consular officials.

By the administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway Zone are meant the absolute and exclusive rights of administration within the area comprising the Railway Zone and towns connected therewith, extending over 297.92 square kilometres. The rights were established in Article 6 of the Contract for the Construction

and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway entered into between the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Government in 1896. They were transferred, among other rights and concessions, to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty of 1905, conditioned upon the consent of China. Japan obtained the consent of China as provided in Article 1 of the Treaty concerning Manchuria which was concluded between the two countries in the same year. These rights were again confirmed, as was the fact of extraterritoriality, by the aforementioned Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol; since 1934 they had been executed by the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo through the instrument of the Kanto Bureau.

Reasons for Abolition and Transfer

These extraterritorial and administrative rights described above had constituted indispensable conditions for the security of Japanese nationals residing in that part of China prior to the founding of the new State. In other words, extraterritoriality had played an important part in the protection of Japanese living under the maladministration of the old Manchurian régime, while the administrative rights accorded them served as the basic measure for the development of their interests.

Manchoukuo, however, has steadily progressed, and has adjusted its governmental systems and organs in such a way as to effect a complete reorganization of the old structure, thus demonstrating its readiness to provide adequately for the protection of Japanese residents. This situation, coupled with the intimate relationship existing between the two countries, Japan and Manchoukuo, had rendered the continued exercise of these rights well-nigh meaningless. Furthermore, the unusual nature of these rights, constituting a State within a State, had proved not only detrimental to the sound growth of Manchoukuo as a unified independent state but also harmful to the existing relations between the two nations, running counter to the principles underlying the Japanese policy toward that country. Japan therefore took the positive step of proposing the abolition and transfer of these rights.

In regard to the actual carrying out of the measure, however, adequate precautions had to be taken relative to the progress of reorganization of governmental institutions on the part of Manchoukuo, to eliminate any feelings of unrest which might have been created among Japanese residing in all the territories of the new State, should the manner of their living have been subjected to sudden changes. In view of such practical but no less important considerations, therefore, the Japanese Government adopted and

established, at the meeting of the Cabinet Council which was held during August, 1935, the policy of carrying out the measure gradually.

The Treaty of June, 1936

As a result of careful study on the part of the Japanese Government and of earnest endeavours on the part of the Government at Hsinking to improve its governmental systems and organs, the Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the Residence of Japanese Subjects, Taxation, etc. was concluded on June 10, 1936. In this Treaty, Japan first agreed to the application of the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo concerning taxation, industry and other matters. Manchoukuo, in return, recognized the freedom of Japanese subjects to reside and travel within her territories, to engage in agriculture, commerce and industry, and to pursue occupations and professions, whether public or private, as well as enjoyment by them of rights relating to land and all other rights and interests.

This Treaty, designed to deal gradually with extremely complicated affairs such as the partial abolition of extraterritoriality and the adjustment and partial transfer of administrative rights in the Railway Zone, confronted the authorities with various difficult problems in its execution. Nevertheless, the results were highly satisfying. The question of taxation, in particular, was a matter which arrested the especial attention of 400,000 Japanese and 1,000,000 Koreans residing within and without the Railway Zone. With reference to this question, it was agreed in the Treaty that alterations in the contents of the administrative laws and ordinances and the manner of their application to Japanese subjects should be decided upon by consultation between the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and the Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister, and that reduced rates of taxation should be adopted as an interim measure, with a view to avoiding the subjection of their living to radical changes.

In this connection such matters as the equitable bearing of the burden of taxation between Japanese living within and without the Railway Zone were also given full consideration. Consequently this difficult task was undertaken most smoothly. As to the application of the administrative laws and ordinances concerning industries, since many of them had already been given tacit approval, and since those to which Japan had given formal approval consisted mainly of the laws and ordinances emphasizing the protection of rights of the people, no difficulties were encountered. On the contrary, activities of Japanese in respect to residence, travel and engagement in various

occupations and professions have increasingly become free and progressive, enhancing and promoting the intimate and inseparable relations between the two peoples.

The New Treaty

Meanwhile, considerable progress has been made in perfecting the governmental systems and organs in Manchoukuo: the civil and penal codes, other judicial laws and ordinances including police, communication and other administrative laws and ordinances, have come into force; buildings and other material equipments and organization of official staffs adequate for the efficient operation of all those systems of laws and ordinances have been completed; and peace and order within the territories have steadily been established.

Of these achievements the Japanese Government made close investigations and became convinced that they constituted sufficient ground and guarantee for the total abolition of extraterritoriality and transfer of administrative rights in the Railway Zone with reference to judicial, police and other administrative matters, which were not completed by the Treaty of June, 1936. Encouraging results in the conclusion and enforcement of that Treaty too had greatly strengthened the Japanese belief, and the new Treaty concerning the Abolition of Extraterritoriality and the Transfer of Administrative Rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone came to be signed, as has been stated, on November 5th. Contents of the Treaty are as follows:

1. The Treaty consists of three parts: the Treaty proper; Supplementary Agreements A and B; and Agreed Terms of Understanding with reference to the Treaty, to the Supplementary Agreement A and to the Agreement B. Of the three parts, the Treaty proper stipulates the basic matters relative to the abolition of extraterritoriality and the transfer of administrative rights over the S. M. R. Zone. Supplementary Agreement A covers matters constituting the manners and conditions of the abolition and transfer, and Supplementary Agreement B those relative to communications in particular. The Agreed Terms of Understanding give the details concerning the Treaty and the Supplementary Agreements.

2. By this Treaty, extraterritoriality and administrative rights have been abolished and transferred, in principle, comprehensively and simultaneously with its coming into force. Accordingly, Japanese subjects residing in Manchoukuo in general have come to be governed by the laws and ordinances of Manchoukuo and are within the jurisdiction of the Law Courts of Manchoukuo. Juristic persons established under Japanese laws and ordinances and having

head or principal offices within the territories of Manchoukuo are recognized as juristic persons established under the Manchoukuoan laws and ordinances.

3. However, the carrying out of a task of such magnitude naturally calls for certain interim and exceptional measures to deal with special cases. Hence the new Treaty is provided with various such measures. As for interim measures, they are provided in various Articles, the outstanding of which are to be found in Article 3 of Supplementary Agreement A. According to this provision, " contentious cases, civil and penal, and non-contentious cases which remain pending at the Consular Courts of Japan at the time of the coming into force of the Treaty, shall be disposed of, in pursuance of the procedure hitherto followed," in the Japanese Courts. As for exceptional measures, they are found in Articles 14, 15 and 16 of Supplementary Agreement A, which provide that matters relating to shrines, educational and military affairs in respect to Japanese subjects, in view of their essential character and of the conditions of Japanese subjects in Manchoukuo, shall continue to be under Japanese administration. The exceptional measures for matters concerning communications and related business are provided for in Articles 1 and 2 of Supplementary Agreement B.

4. The present Treaty also provides, in connection with the abolition and the transfer, for various protective measures concerning legitimate rights and interests of Japanese subjects, of which the following are the principal provisions :

a. The Government of Manchoukuo undertakes to guarantee to the lives and property of Japanese subjects such judicial protection as conforms to international law and the general principles of law (Article 2, Supplementary Agreement A).

b. The Government of Manchoukuo undertakes... to take appropriate steps, in administering the South Manchuria Railway Zone, to prevent interference with the advancement of general culture, the development of industries, etc. (Article 10, Supplementary Agreement A).

c. The Government of Manchoukuo undertakes, in exercising police and other administrative duties in respect of Japanese subjects, to afford all possible guarantees for the protection of their lives and property (Paragraph 2, Article 12, Supplementary Agreement A).

d. In matters relating to the personal status of Japanese subjects, the law courts of Manchoukuo shall conform to the

laws and ordinances of Japan (No. 1, Agreed Terms of Understanding with reference to Supplementary Agreement A).

e. The Government of Manchoukuo shall take necessary steps for the protection of rights and interests which, at the time of the coming into force of the Treaty, Japanese subjects enjoy under the laws and ordinances of Japan or by usage (No. 2, Agreed Terms of Understanding with reference to Supplementary Agreement A).

Manchoukuo and China: A Striking Contrast

By virtue of this Treaty, extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and administrative rights over the S. M. R. Zone, have been totally abolished and transferred, in principle, simultaneously with its coming into operation. Thus a problem which has been of utmost concern to the Government and people of that country since its founding has been solved. Such an achievement within this short space of time, unlike many historical precedents which demonstrate that the solution of problems of this kind is extremely difficult, commands amazement and genuine admiration. The achievement is due solely to the serious endeavours, on the part of the new State, for improving and replenishing its governmental systems and organs, and for striving in its administrative operations, to ensure the happiness and prosperity of its people at large. It is gratifying to note that the conclusion of the present Treaty strengthens intimate and inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, thereby bringing about the gradual realization of what the Japanese have earnestly sought, the establishment of enduring peace in East Asia.

The abolition of extraterritoriality originally formed a principal objective of the nationalist revolution in China, the Nanking Government has constantly been creating and exploiting enthusiasm for its attainment. China's anti-foreign movements, however, inviting misgivings on the part of the Powers, have worked against that objective. The present China affair which is the outcome of China's erroneous anti-Japanese activities, has caused, as we are witnessing, tumult and destruction within her internal affairs and disintegration of her national life, completely shattering her hope of abolishing extraterritoriality.

A striking contrast to this failure of China is the achievement of Manchoukuo which had previously been considered remote, uncivilized provinces outside the Great Wall. Her achievement in this great, historic task is the result of her attainment to the reality of a modern nation in all its aspects, in collaboration with her good neighbour, Japan.

ON THE JAPANESE-GERMAN-ITALIAN AGREEMENT AGAINST THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE Agreement against the Communist International between Japan and Germany was concluded on November 25, 1936. Since then, during the short space of one year, the international situation as a whole has undergone tumultuous changes, and in East Asia the China affair has broken out. The realization that Communist secret leadership played a highly influential part in the aggravation of anti-Japanese movements which were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the affair, strengthens the conviction of the opportuneness of the conclusion of the Agreement and the momentousness of its purpose.

Just prior to the first anniversary of the Agreement between Japan and Germany, a Protocol establishing the participation of Italy in this Agreement was signed on November 6th, thereby augmenting the power of the anti-Comintern Pact, and creating an invincible entrenchment against the Red menace across the two continents of Asia and Europe.

The original Agreement came into being under the following circumstances. With the consistent national policy of ensuring her security by upholding her firmly established national polity to maintain permanent peace in East Asia, Japan had adopted the determined internal measure of suppressing and eliminating anarchism and Communism which are inimical to her national structure, and the external measure of preventing the eastward penetration of Communist power and influence into the East, which would result in the Bolshevization of China and the disturbance of the peace of East Asia. Germany simultaneously, in view of her past experiences with the Comintern whose underhand activities had proved well-nigh fatal to the national unity essential for reconstructing her national life, in the face of internal and external difficulties and under the unbearable burden imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, had carried out a thoroughgoing policy of promoting and exalting nationalism. She has sought to crush all Communist movements since 1933 when the Nazi came into power, thus successfully driving the Communists from her territories.

In view of these anti-Communist and anti-Comintern activities within the two countries, it was but natural that a united front should be developed. Japan and Germany were convinced that an international organization as powerful and efficient as the Communist International could never be combated effectively without international collaboration on an equally consolidated basis. In fact, the spirit of self-sacrifice and absolute devotion to the national cause which characterize the two peoples have elevated the Agreement above a merely perfunctory political act into a real partnership of the Governments and the peoples. On that community of idealism and devotion, the two nations have now aligned themselves as the vanguard of world forces against the Comintern, overcoming all difficulties in their domestic and international relations.

Importance of the Agreement

The Japanese-German Agreement, as has been enunciated, simply provides for a special type of cooperation between the two countries against the Communist International; as such it is not directed toward any particular country. This true nature of the Pact, however, has not been comprehended by all, and has been subjected to many unfair criticisms.

A few weeks after the conclusion of the Agreement, the Sian incident took place in which General Chiang Kai-shek was detained by the Communists, resulting in the acceptance by him of the three political principles of alliance with the Soviet Union, collaboration with the Communists and resistance to Japan, all of which had long been demanded by the Red leaders of China. This incident and its aftermath proved to have been the beginning of new campaigns on the part of the Comintern against Japan. Incidentally, they form an objective refutation of arguments against the Pact.

Such an ominous development in the Chinese situation has not been altogether unexpected. For the acceptance of the three political principles mentioned above meant that the Dictator of the Nationalist Government had pledged that he would adopt the policy of effecting China-Soviet and Nationalist-Comintern collaboration through the good offices of the Chinese Communists, and further that he would launch new and aggressive action against Japan backed by the forces created by such alliance and collaboration. Thus anti-Japanese activities were fast aggravated and the China of the Nationalist-Communist collaboration prepared herself throughout the country for her intended armed conflict with her friendly neighbour. The outbreak of the incident near Marco Polo Bridge on the night of

July 7th, which took the form of an outrage committed by the 29th Army, was simply the culmination of this series of Bolshevization and anti-Japanese developments.

The armed hostilities which started in North China have developed into the present China affair, and it is widely and publicly known that in the present conflict the Chinese forces are aligned with the Communists at the centre, buttressed through Soviet assistance, and directed by the Third International. Facts have been disclosed which actually show results of the Nationalist-Communist collaboration, or more exactly, of a strong, sinister influence by the Comintern. To cite the outstanding cases, one is the reorganization of the Communist forces within the Central Army and the placing of it at the front; the other is the release of the seven leaders of the anti-Japanese National Salvation movement including Shen Chun-ju, all of whom have been regarded as the most active leaders in the Chinese popular front movement, and of the noted Communist leaders such as Chen Tu-hsiu and Noulen, for the purpose of reinforcing the anti-Japanese united front. The conclusion of the non-aggression agreement between China and the Soviet Union, which was purposely made public in the midst of the present hostilities with the view of creating an exaggerated impression upon Japanese minds of the increasing consolidation of cooperation between the two countries, when taken together with frequent rumours of Soviet military assistance to the Nanking Government, may also indicate the serious nature of the Communist activities in driving the situation from bad to worse.

Hence the importance of the anti-Communist measure is too obvious to be stressed further. The Japanese Government accordingly proposed to the Nationalist Government the adoption of united defence measures against the Red menace. Nationalist leaders headed by General Chiang Kai-shek, however, intoxicated with anti-Japanese sentiment, refused to consider the Japanese proposal. Should the Nanking Government have responded to Japan's proposal, the present state of affairs may have been very different.

All of the foregoing factors collectively form the real significance of the Japanese-German Agreement against the Communist International, which significance has now been brought home to the Japanese public; its purposes and possibilities have been fully appreciated. Out of this appreciation has sprung a sense of confidence and gratitude, which was intensified in an extraordinary degree as time approached the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Agreement.

Significance of Italy's Participation

Article 2 of the Agreement between Japan and Germany against the Communist International provides that the two countries should jointly invite the participation of third Powers. In accordance with this provision, Italy signed on November 6th, at Rome, the Protocol concerning her participation in the aforementioned Agreement, participating as an original signatory—with equal status—with Japan and Germany. The reason for this action of Italy was clearly stated by the Italian Government in the preamble to the above-mentioned Protocol:

> Considering that the Communist International is endangering the civilized world in the Orient and the Occident and disturbing and destroying its peace and order, convinced that only close collaboration between all Powers interested in the maintenance of peace and order can check and eliminate that danger,...has decided to range herself against that common enemy along with Japan and Germany.

Italy's experience in the past in combating the Communist menace is well known. Taking advantage of the post-War economic disorganization in that country, the Communists took possession of all industrial establishments in North Italy; it appeared that the whole nation would soon be placed under the sway of the Red flag. This crisis was saved by the Fascist march on Rome, with the result that Communist operations were altogether eliminated from Italian territories. From that time, the iron-handed policy of Signor Mussolini has effectively overcome Italy's economic and political difficulties, and the united endeavours and indomitable spirit of the nation have built up a powerful Corporate State. Thus with an ideal based on the reconstructed Great Roman Empire, and with one of the most powerful air forces, the stalwart figure of the Italian nation is overshadowing the Mediterranean Sea.

The successful building up of Fascist Italy on the principles of anti-Communism simultaneously rendered valuable contribution toward the maintenance of peace in Europe in that it constituted a strong first line of defence against the westward penetration of the Communist International. The subsequent emergence of the Nazi régime in Germany under the leadership of Herr Hitler, the Führer, has greatly strengthened the anti-Comintern camp in Europe. Germany and Italy have since been fighting vigorously as the two leading nations in the united front against the world-wide Red menace. It is entirely natural that Italy should

participate in the international cooperative movement for defending world civilization from the destructive inter national movement.

The Three Power Pact and its Repercussions

The emergence of the Japanese-German-Italian Agreement, as has been pointed out in an American press opinion, has had an important bearing upon world affairs as "giving an example to the European countries which are at a loss which way to turn." Accordingly, the Agreement, despite the plain fact that it has no particular country as an objective, is not exclusive in nature and has no territorial motives, has created unfair criticisms in certain quarters of the Western world on the false assumption that the new Agreement has a far-reaching aim of territorial expansion under cover of anti-Communism. The Soviet Government, in this connection, is reported to have lodged a protest with the Italian Government that the conclusion of the new Agreement is an unfriendly act toward the Soviet Union. The Government at Moscow, however, has long been offering the explanation that the Comintern, being merely an international organization with headquarters in Moscow, has no relation whatever with the Government there. Any criticism or protest, therefore, on the part of the Soviet Government along the line mentioned above is altogether unwarranted.

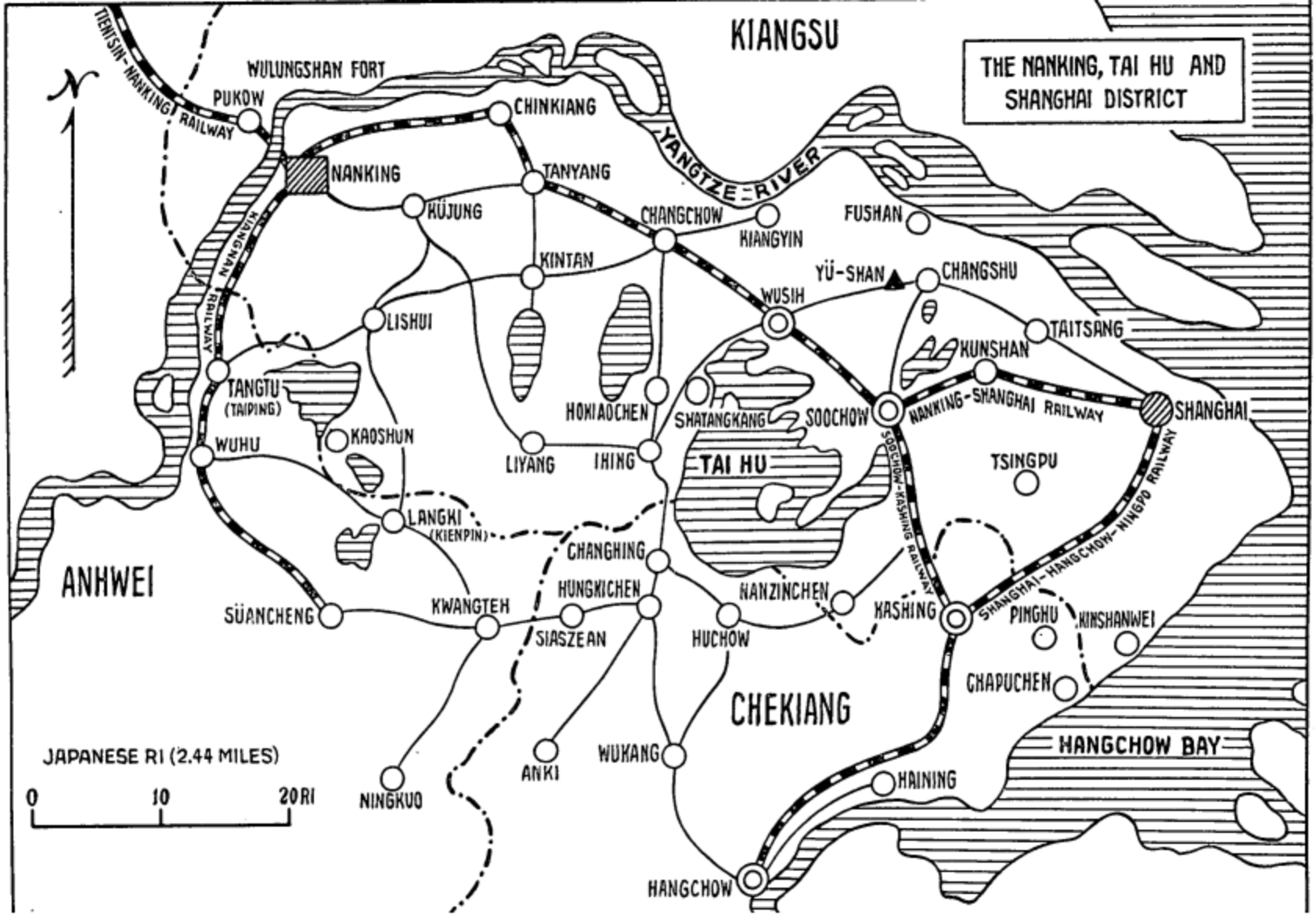
Another view has been expressed that the united front of Japan, Germany and Italy has essential vulnerabilities in German-Italian relations in respect to the Danubian question and in Japanese-German and Japanese-Italian relations in respect to economic interests. This view is apparently based on a lack of comprehension concerning the coherent spiritual union of the three nations which will "prove to be infinitely valuable in international relations," according to an Italian press opinion, "going beyond the defence against the operations of the Comintern and promoting friendly relations between the three countries." The strength of the spiritual union of nations based upon the community of ideas in respect to anti-Communism and nationalism, as it exists now between the three nations, will be attested by future events.

Whatever may be said of the new Agreement, the fact cannot be denied that it has proved to be a serious shock to the Soviet Union which entertains serious concern over any move on the part of Japan and Germany. Repercussions created by the conclusion of the new Agreement are self-explanatory. At the same time, they endorse the power of the new Pact.

The Task of World Peace

The organization of the united front against the Comintern, a line of defence extending from East to West, connecting Tokyo, Rome and Berlin, constitutes an impressive chapter in the history of modern diplomacy. Indeed, this spiritual highway connecting the three great cities constitutes an invincible line of defence for human progress and world peace against the destructive operations of the Communist International. The fact that the new Agreement implies spiritual cooperation on the part of the three nations, based on profound mutual understanding and respect, has already been explained. It should be added that such spiritual union, by nature, cannot be so frail a tie as to be influenced or harmed by internal and external affairs of the countries concerned. In other words, the fact that Japan has a polity totally different from those of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in no way prevents the three countries from being spiritually united. To speak of Japan as being converted to Fascism by the conclusion of the present Agreement denotes either propaganda of a malicious nature or a fallacious view point.

Now that the stronghold against the world's Red menace has been established, the nations of Japan, Germany and Italy are embarking upon the noble task of safeguarding world peace and human culture by checking and eliminating the destructive forces preying upon the whole of the civilized world. Every member of the Japanese nation is called upon to participate in this honourable and serious task as a soldier of peace.


THE NANKING, TAI HU AND SHANGHAI DISTRICT
KIANGSU
ANHWEI
CHEKIANG
TAI HU
HANGCHOW BAY
TIENTSIN-NANKING RAILWAY
WULUNGSHAN FORT
PUKOW
CHINKIANG
YANGTZE RIVER
NANKING
TANYANG
KÜJUNG
CHANGCHOW
KIANGYIN
FUSHAN
HUNGNAN RAILWAY
KINTAN
YÜ-SHAN
CHANGSHU
WUSIH
LISHUI
TAITSANG
KUNSHAN
TANGTU (TAIPING)
HOKIAOCHEN
SHATANGKANG
SOOCHOW
NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY
SHANGHAI
WUHU
KAOSHUN
LIYANG
IHING
TSINGPU
SOOCHOW-KASHING RAILWAY
LANGKI (KIENPIN)
CHANGHING
SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY
HUNGKICHEN
NANZINCHEN
KASHING
PINGHU
KINSHANWEI
SÜANCHENG
KWANGTEH
SIASZEAN
HUCHOW
CHAPUCHEN
JAPANESE RI (2.44 MILES)
0 10 20 RI
ANKI
WUKANG
NINGKUO
HAINING
HANGCHOW

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

I

—ADVANCE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY—

PRESS SECTION, WAR DEPARTMENT

The Shanghai Front

THE Kawanami and Takamori detachments began a campaign against the remnants of the Chinese troops in Nantao, the southern Chinese quarter in Shanghai, at noon on November 11th and crossed Zahhwei Creek which runs through the western side of that district. The Kawanami detachment then took the southern road near the French Concession and the Takamori detachment, the southern road along the Whampoo. Both started an eastern drive on Nantao.

The Kawanami detachment occupied the District Court, the South Station and the Tatung University buildings, while the Takamori detachment took the Shanghai Arsenal and other buildings, as both steadily penetrated into Nantao. A large number of Chinese troops were disarmed by the Japanese, while many fled into the French Concession and some attempted to escape in junks on the Whampoo River. Confusion was heightened when the Japanese air force opened machine-gun fire on the Chinese troops.

The following day, November 12th, these detachments continued their cleaning-up campaign. The Chinese troops resorted to their favourite tactics and set fire to various parts of Nantao. Through the flames, the Japanese troops covered by the warships on the Whampoo River advanced through meandering lanes and occupied the customs buildings which the Chinese troops had used as a base of operations. At 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of November 12th, Nantao fell into the hands of the Japanese troops.

Those Japanese forces which had been engaged in securing the western suburb of Shanghai advanced north on November 10th to clear the district west of the city of Chinese troops. They took Chuchiachen on November 10th and Kuanyintangchen the following day. They also captured Huangtuchen and maintained their western drive along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in the direction

east of Kunshan. The Adachi and Wachi detachments swung north and reduced Nansiang west of Tachangchen. They then drove north-west and took Waikangchen on November 13th.

The main body of the Japanese forces which attacked Liuhochen, the important position at the northern extremity of the Shanghai front, broke through the enemy position on the Liuho, while part of the Japanese troops was attacking Liuhochen. The Japanese swung south-east and completely occupied Tatsang early in the morning of November 14th in cooperation with the Adachi and Wachi detachments which were making a drive on the town from the south. Closely following the reduction of Tatsang, the Japanese forces swung north and took Shachichen the next evening. They occupied Chitangchen on the evening of November 15th and Meilichen on November 16th, thus bringing strong pressure to bear on Chinese positions in the Changshu sector.

The Iizuka, Tsuda, Tanigawa and Fukui detachments which had been advancing north since November 12th, passing east of Nansiang broke through the enemy positions along the line extending north and south of Maluchen and swept down on Kiating which they captured at 11 a.m., November 13th. They then advanced upon the area east of Tatsang in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Part of the fresh Japanese troops which landed on the shores of Hangchow Bay advanced north while others drove west. The situation in both directions developed favourably for the Japanese.

The Drive on Nanking

A portion of the Japanese detachment which pushed north captured Sunkiang, a strategically important town on the Whampoo River 30 kilometres south-west of Shanghai on November 9th and reached the line between Ssuchingchen and Yushanchen the following day when it effected junction with the Japanese forces which were pushing south from the Shanghai area, after crossing Soochow Creek. The main body advanced north, passing west of Sunkiang, and took Tsingpu. This northern drive was continued and Soochow Creek was crossed south of Paihaochiangchen and Wuchiangtan. The main body of the Japanese troops cut the Shanghai-Nanking railway at Antingchen and Luchiapinchen. It pursued closely the Chinese troops retreating in the direction of Kunshan, and captured Tsingyangchiang, 4 kilometres south of Kunshan, on the evening of November 13th. By crossing the creek west of Tsingyangchiang, it advanced north of Yuanming and started an attack on Kunshan on November 14th. Fighting continued all day ; the Japanese occupied Kunshan on the morning

of November 15th.

Both the Japanese forces and foreign observers anticipated stiff resistance on the part of the Chinese troops along the line between Tatsang and Kunshan, where strong positions had been established. But the fierce Japanese onslaught carried everything before it, depriving the Chinese army of its fighting spirit. Many Chinese troops surrendered.

The Okamoto detachment which pushed north after reducing Tsingpu followed a water route in cooperation with an engineer corps. By crossing Lake Tienshan successfully the detachment reached Pingwangchen south of Soochow, early in the morning of November 14th, cutting off the railway from Soochow to Kahsing, while the vanguard of the detachment reached Kintzechiang.

The Kosaki and Kataoka detachments which drove west after landing on the shores of Hangchow Bay immediately took Tinglinchen and reached the southern bank of the Whampoo River, where they swung west and captured Foochingchen on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway on November 10th. They maintained their western drive and occupied Kashan on November 13th. Pursuing the retreating enemy, they swept down on Kahsing.

The Chinese troops had established strong positions along the line connecting Soochow, Pingwanchen, Kahsing and Haien. These main positions formed not only a powerful defence for Hangchow but also a major defence line against an offensive which might be made on Nanking via Lake Tai. The line connecting Kashan, Pinghu and Chapuchen formed the outpost of the main positions.

The Chiba and Yazaki detachments which advanced west from Kinshanwei broke through the Chinese entrenchments at Tushan, while the Yamada and Yamamoto detachments reduced Chapuchen and pressed hard on the southern area of Pinghu on November 15th. Thus a general attack on Pinghu from the south and east was inaugurated. This together with the attack by another Japanese force on Kahsing was menacing Hangchow, which was the major base of operations for the Chinese south of Shanghai.

A powerful body of Japanese forces landed at Paimao on the estuary of the Yangtze on the morning of November 13th, thus menacing the rear of enemy positions at Changshu and Soochow, to which the Chinese troops, defeated in the Shanghai area, had been fleeing in confusion. The fresh Japanese troops steadily advanced to the west and also to the south. The following day they reached the line east of the highway from Changshu to Tatsang.

The Japanese troops which had been attacking Chinese positions along the line connecting Soochow, Changshu and Fushan where

the enemy had been offering desperate resistance succeeded in breaking through the line at last.

On November 18th, the Noda and Sukegawa detachments started a frontal attack on Changshu from the east, while the Nagatsu, Takahashi and Sato detachments took Yushan to the left of the enemy position. The Hanaya detachment succeeded in crossing Lake Kuncheng from Paimao and took Mochengchen south of Changshu. Their combined attacks reduced Changshu on November 19th. This marked the beginning of the collapse of the Chinese positions between Soochow and Fushan.

The Nagatsu, Sato and Takahashi detachments which took Changshu followed up their victory and pursued the retreating enemy. On the evening of November 20th their vanguard occupied Chitangchen, while the Noda and Sukegawa detachments started a drive on Wusih from the region south of Lake Tai in an effort to break through the centre of the enemy positions connecting Changshu and Fushan. Another Japanese force which reached the line between Hsiaochiachiao and Hsiehchiachiao succeeded in taking Hsiehchiachiao on November 17th after dislodging the enemy from the creek embankment. At midnight, November 19th, it launched an attack on Wusih. A cavalry corps which formed the extreme right wing of the Japanese forces occupied Fushan at 10 p.m., November 21st.

The Japanese forces which had been pursuing the retreating Chinese troops north of Lake Tai were forced to march along roads turned into quagmires after the long spell of heavy rain, but kept up their westward drive. They suffered a shortage of provisions, but Japanese military aeroplanes dropped provisions and ammunition for them more than twenty times on November 22nd.

The Japanese military and naval air forces made combined attacks on the enemy bases of operations recently established at Kwangteh north-west of Hangchow and also at Liyang north of Kwangteh.

The Fujii and Isa detachments which had been advancing along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on Soochow where a large body of Chinese troops were concentrated, succeeded in breaking through the strongly established enemy position at Chenyichen on November 18th and maintained pursuit along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The Fujii detachment successfully crossed Lake Yangcheng and landed at Kiuchiapin in face of the enemy, thus facilitating the attack on Soochow. At 6:30 o'clock November 19th, the Fujii detachment surprised the Chinese troops at Soochow, which it entered at 9 o'clock the same morning. The advance of the Japanese troops was so quick and so unexpected that many retreating

Chinese soldiers mistook them for their own troops and freely mingled with them. The result was that large numbers of Chinese troops were disarmed by the Japanese. After establishing order in Soochow, the Japanese troops resumed their offensive and started a drive on Wusih.

The Japanese forces which had been advancing westward along the southern shores of Lake Tai surrounded Kahsing on November 18th. The Kataoka, Nozoe, Kosakai and Fujiyama detachments attacked Kahsing from the north-west, while the Yazaki, Yamamoto and Yamada detachments battered the walled city from a due eastern direction in the heavy rain. On the morning of November 19th they occupied Kahsing completely. The Okamoto detachment also occupied Nanzin south of Lake Tai, about 30 kilometres north-west of Kahsing, and kept up its western drive.

Kahsing has been a strategically important town for a long time. In days gone by, many feudal battles were fought in and around it. Since the outbreak of the present incident, General Chiang Kai-shek has attached special importance to the line between Kahsing and Nanzin which he ordered strongly fortified in order to check the Japanese advance along that line.

The Katagiri, Ono, Noda and Sukegawa detachments which pushed westward following their occupation of Changshu pressed hard on Wusih on November 22nd by occupying Tungtingchen, about 6 kilometres east of Wusih; while the Isa, Wakizaka and Shimoeda detachments which advanced north-west along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway after reducing Soochow also approached Wusih. The Hanaya, Adachi and Shimoeda units, representing the vanguard of the other detachments, reached a point about 6 kilometres south-east of Wusih on November 23rd. The same night the Shimoeda detachment stormed the south-eastern salient of Wusih which it succeeded in occupying. In close cooperation with an engineer detachment which blew up the gate of the city, the Japanese forces succeeded in entering Wusih on the night of November 24th. The following morning they completely occupied Wusih, culminating a steady four-day attack.

At 8 a.m., November 25th, the Japanese forces including the Hanaya, Katagiri and Sukegawa detachments led by the Adachi detachment made triumphant entry into Wusih. The Noda, Sukegawa and Ono detachments, taking comparatively little rest at Wusih, resumed their pursuit of the enemy and occupied Chenchiangshang at 10 o'clock, the same morning. The following evening they reached the line between Kuanchuang and Sishangchiang. On the evening of November 27th, they advanced on

Changchow along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and occupied Huanglinchen.

Nanking is Neared

The Japanese forces continued their westward drive with Nanking as their objective. On the morning of November 28th, they launched an attack on Changchow. The Ono, Sukegawa, Noda, Katagiri, Mikuni and Imanaka detachments successfully entered the city. After street fighting lasting all night, the Japanese completely occupied the walled town at noon, November 29th. Part of the Japanese troops occupied Penniu, two stations west of Changchow at 4 p.m., November 30th.

At 11 a.m., December 1st, the Japanese forces reached Luchangchen, 18 kilometres south-east of Tanyang. The following morning they advanced to Pangchiachuang and launched an attack on Tanyang the same afternoon.

The Sato, Takahashi and Nagatsu units which pushed westward from a position north of Changshu, after breaking through the Chinese positions at Yushan, passed near Lake Pochang on November 26th and approached Yangchiangshang, 8 kilometres north of Wusih on the evening of November 27th.

The Japanese cavalry force which drove west after reducing Yangsheying occupied Hsiangshan on December 2nd.

The Tashiro, Morozumi and Kurabayashi detachments which successfully broke through the centre of the enemy positions along the line between Changshu and Fushan reached Changshouchen, about 20 kilometres north of Wusih and also Tsingichen south of Kiangyin on the evening of November 27th. They reached the line between Huchiatsun, about 3 kilometres south of Kiangyin and Ssumalou on November 30th, thus tightening the Japanese encircling line round the Kiangyin forts. On December 1st, the Japanese forces entered Kiangyin city, which they occupied completely at 11 o'clock, the following morning. They also occupied Huangshan Fort, one of the Kiangyin forts. Part of the Japanese troops cleared the area north-west of Hsiangshan of the remnants of Chinese troops. Japanese captures included 5 guns and 8 anti-aircraft guns.

The Japanese troops which advanced westward, south of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, reached Huangtangchen, 10 kilometres east of Kintancheng on the morning of December 2nd, and continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy. They took Kintancheng the same afternoon.

Part of the Isa and Fujii detachments, which remained at Soochow after its occupation by the Japanese, crossed Lake Taihu and made a

surprise landing near Shatangkow on the western shore of the lake during the morning of November 27th. Early in the following morning they occupied Hochiaochen and Wanshihchiao, about 25 kilometres north of Ihsing.

The Nagano, Yamada and Okamoto units which advanced westward from Nanzin both by the water route and over the highway occupied Hositsun, 16 kilometres east of Huchow, on November 21st. The following day they annihilated 2,000 Chinese troops at Palitien.

On November 23rd, these units together with newly arrived reinforcements kept up their westward drive. The Nagano and Yamada detachments reached Kinkaishan and the following day occupied Huchow, from which the enemy fled in the direction of Changhsing and westward. The Japanese captured supplies of rice sufficient to feed 50 divisions for several months.

The Nagano, Yamada and Okamoto detachments which advanced on Changhsing from Huchow took Wushan Hill in front of Changhsing on November 25th. Covered by artillery, they started a general attack on Changhsing and reduced it early on the morning of November 26th. With the capture of Changhsing, the northern, southern and eastern shores of Lake Tai were completely occupied by the Japanese. The enemy had made a full retreat from the western shores of Lake Tai.

The Japanese forces which followed up their victory and continued their westward drive on Ihsing after reducing Changhsing occupied Tolin at noon, November 27th. Part of them started an attack on Ihsing and part advanced along the defile in the valley south of Mt. Tungkuan. A general attack on Ihsing was launched on November 28th. After fighting across the creek all day, the Japanese forces succeeded in entering the city at 11 o'clock that night. After eliminating remnants of the Chinese troops from the city, the Japanese troops started a drive on Liyang in pursuit of the retreating enemy at noon, the following day.

These troops continued their westward push and reached Hsuchechen on December 2nd. Another Japanese detachment which advanced north-west along the mountain pass west of Changhsing reached Tsaipuchen, 14 kilometres south of Liyang at 3 p.m., December 1st, via Changchuchen and reached a point 8 kilometres west of Liyang on December 2nd.

The Nagano and Yamada detachments which advanced westward to Ssuanchen from Changhsing resumed their westward drive on November 27th and crossed the border between Chekiang and Anhui provinces. They occupied Chiashihtang in Anhui province

shortly after noon, the same day.

On the afternoon of November 29th, they started a general attack on Kwangteh, covered by the Fujimura artillery detachment and in cooperation with the Fujita detachment. After fierce fighting which continued into the night they reduced Kwangteh. The following morning, they resumed their westward advance and reached Honantien, 20 kilometres west of Kwangteh on December 2nd. Part of the Japanese troops also pursued the enemy in a north-western direction.

The Katagiri and Ono detachments, which had been attacking Tanyang since the morning of December 2nd, completely occupied the city at 11 o'clock that night, after reducing the remnants of the Chinese troops. They continued their drive on Nanking. At 9 a.m., December 3rd, they occupied Paituchen and on the evening of December 4th entered Taipingchuang, 7 kilometres east of Kuyung. An attack on Kuyung was immediately started. After fierce night fighting, they succeeded in occupying the airfield by entering the city from its north-western extremity. At dawn, the following day, they occupied Kuyung.

On the morning of December 6th, these units launched an attack on enemy positions near Tangshuichen. The following day, they established a position encircling Tangshuichen from the north-east and east. Part of the Japanese troops advanced to Kaoen, south-west of Tangshuichen threatening to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The Japanese forces which took Kintancheng on the afternoon of December 2nd pursued the retreating enemy to the west. On the evening of December 3rd, they occupied Mt. Mopanshan, Erhchengchiao, south of Kuyung, on the evening of December 4th and Shangtsochu on the highway from Kuyung to Nanking at 3 p.m., December 5th. They pressed hard on Chunhuachen, 14 kilometres east of Nanking.

On the afternoon of December 7th, the Japanese forces surrounded Chunhuachen from the north-east and south. Heavy gun and rifle fire resounded in the clear sky; the morale of the Japanese troops ran high, now that Nanking was nearly within striking distance.

The Japanese detachments which reduced Liyang on December 2nd followed up their victory and captured Nantuchen on December 3rd, when they swung north-west, negotiated Mt. Mopanshan and swooped down on Lishui, which they occupied on the afternoon of December 4th. They continued their drive on Nanking and took Wushanchen on the evening of December 4th and Lukowchen on December 6th.

Those Japanese forces which pursued the enemy in a north-western direction after reducing Kwangteh captured Langchih on the evening of December 3rd. They continued their westward advance and occupied Shuiyangchen, west of Lake Kucheng.

The Kosakai and Fujiyama detachments which had been attacking Honantien fiercely since December 2nd succeeded in reducing it on the afternoon of December 4th. Pursuing the retreating enemy, they took Shiherhpu at noon, December 5th. They soon captured Chutangchen, pressing hard on the Kiangnan Railway between Nanking and Yushan which provided the only retreat for the enemy near Nanking.

The enemy offered desperate resistance from the heights of Mt. Lungtao in order to check further western advance of the Japanese forces. After fierce mountain warfare, the Japanese troops captured Lungtao at dawn, December 6th. They followed up their victory, by taking Wangchiashan and Chuangchihchen. They soon crossed the Kiangnan Railway and occupied Hsuancheng on December 7th. Part of the Japanese troops took Sishanmiao, 16 kilometres north-west of Hsuancheng at 10 : 30 o'clock, the same morning.

By thus breaking through the Chinese positions along the line between Kuyung, Lishui and Shuiyangchen and establishing a basic position for the strategic encircling of Nanking, the Japanese forces started an attack on the final defence line of the capital.

The Soeda and Kurabayashi detachments which occupied the Kiangyin forts crossed the Yangtze River near Kiangyin, reaching the northern bank at dawn, December 8th. Covered by army and navy air forces and also by warships, they stormed Tsingkiang at 1 o'clock, the same afternoon. Part of them succeeded in occupying the fort near Tienshengchiang. Thus the Japanese forces secured free passage on the estuary of the Yangtze.

The Japanese forces which were massed near Tanyang turned north and reached Kuantangchiao, 4 kilometres south of Chinkiang on December 7th and opened an attack on Chinkiang. Some of the units which reduced the Kiangyin forts also started a drive on Chinkiang, pushing west along the southern bank of the Yangtze River.

The North China Front

(From November 11th to December 2nd)

The Japanese forces operating in Shansi province successfully entered Taiyüan, capital of Shansi province, on November 9th. The complete occupation of Taiyüan further strengthened the Japanese position in North China.

However, remnants of the Chinese troops were still rampant in the region between the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Consequently a campaign against them was started by the Japanese troops.

On November 11th, the Japanese troops overcame about 2,000 Chinese troops at Kaocheng, Chinhsien and Hsinchi east of Shihchiachuang on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The Japanese detachment which drove on Nanho broke through the enemy position at Hokuochen and on November 13th succeeded in clearing Nanho and Jenhsien districts of Chinese troops.

The Japanese troops which advanced on Taming, an important town in southern Hopei province, easily captured Taming on the evening of November 11th. Another Japanese detachment occupied Kwanyping north-west of Taming on November 13th. The unit then swung east and reduced Kiuhsien, an important town at the western extremity of Shantung province where the Chinese 38th division had been concentrating. The clean-up campaign was completed on November 16th when the Japanese forces took Weihsien, a large border town in south-western Hopei province where the Chinese 37th, 115th, 132nd and 143rd divisions had taken up positions to conduct guerilla warfare against the Japanese troops.

General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung province, who had not declared his position since the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, gradually defined his attitude against Japan and ordered his troops to attack the Japanese forces. The Japanese Army, therefore, decided to launch a punitive expedition against him. Consequently a general attack was started on the Chinese forces under General Han Fu-chu by the Japanese troops which had been pushing south along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line.

Those Japanese forces which had been driving south along the eastern zone of the railway occupied Kingyun on November 10th and Wuting on November 12th. They then drove further south and reached the northern bank of the Yellow River on the morning of November 13th. The detachments took various important points along the northern bank, including Sumeitien and Tsiyang. Other Japanese forces acted in full concert with these detachments.

One Japanese detachment took Linghsien and drove further south to reduce Linyi. Another occupied Enhsien and Kaotang in an effort to reduce Yucheng, an important town on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. On November 15th it took Ancheng and the following day occupied Yucheng, after surrounding it. Still another detachment which pushed south from Tsiyang captured Sishan near the

Iron Bridge of the Yellow River on November 15th, thus dominating Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

The Japanese forces have now taken up positions on the northern bank of the Yellow River, by holding the region north of that great river.

Winter has arrived on the northern front, but peace and order are steadily being restored in North China where the Chinese people are enjoying orderly life.

The autonomous governments of south Chahar, north Shansi and Suiyuan provinces organized a federated commission with headquarters at Kalgan on November 22nd. The birth of this new organization has brightened the atmosphere of North China, whose people appear very eager for autonomy.

The general tendency prevailing in North China is reflected in the surrender on December 2nd of a large body of Chinese troops which had established their base of operations between Lungping and Kulu in south-western Hopei province.

II

FORCES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY IN ACTION

PUBLICITY BUREAU. NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Shanghai Area

(From November 11th to December 5th)

THE threatened complete encircling of Greater Shanghai by the Japanese forces alarmed the Chinese troops which had taken up positions in the Pootung district opposite Shanghai across the Whampoo River. They menaced the inhabitants of the International Settlement with their reckless gun and rifle fire. Taking advantage of the psychological moment, the Japanese Marine Force at dawn, November 11th, landed at Pootung and started a campaign against the remnants of Chinese troops. At 10 o'clock, the same morning, the Japanese marines reached Pailien-chen, a strategically important point in the Pootung district.

The Chinese troops in Nantao, the southern Chinese quarter in Shanghai, were trapped completely by the Japanese forces. Prompted by the humanitarian consideration of avoiding needless bloodshed, and also to spare innocent Chinese non-combatants the horrors of war, the Japanese forces advised them to surrender peacefully, but the Chinese troops failed to follow this advice and persisted in their resistance. Consequently, the marines in cooperation with the Japanese troops launched a campaign against the Chinese troops in Nantao on November 10th.

The Japanese Marine Force landed at Nantao on November 10th and steadily cleared that section of Chinese troops, with the result that the campaign was completed on November 13th, thus restoring peace and order to Greater Shanghai.

In this connection, it must be mentioned that the Japanese forces inflicted no losses to Chinese non-combatants in their attack on Nantao, while General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in the Shanghai area and Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet made contributions to the relief fund for Chinese refugees in Nantao.

On November 13th, the Japanese Naval Force escorted a large body of Japanese troops up the Yangtze estuary and enabled the latter to land successfully near Paimao in face of fierce enemy gun and rifle fire, after overcoming geographical difficulties which included many shoals near Paimao. The landing of Japanese troop

near Paimao paved the way for the Japanese occupation of Kunshan.

On November 20th, the Japanese Marine Force landed at Fushan on the Yangtze, thus occupying the terminus of the important enemy line between Soochow and Fushan.

The activity of naval units in the Shanghai area was varied and extensive. On December 4th, the Japanese Naval Force captured the Chinese warship *Ninghai* which was stranded off Pahanchiang on the northern bank of the Yangtze opposite Kiangyin some time ago, when it was bombed by Japanese naval aeroplanes.

On the other hand, the naval force succeeded in removing blockades and sweeping the minefields laid by the Chinese in the Whampoo and the Yangtze Rivers, thus securing free passage on those important waterways.

The Japanese Naval Force began removal of the booms and sweeping of the minefields on the Whampoo on the evening of November 12th. After careful study and with daring action, the naval force succeeded in refloating the Chinese steamer *Chungho* which the Chinese had scuttled in order to block the waterway. The Japanese crowned their success with the subsequent sweeping of the minefield which had been spotted though careful study.

At noon, November 13th, several Japanese warships sailed from Shanghai up the Whampoo River and supplied the Japanese troops at Sungkiang and Kinshan with provisions and ammunition.

Work on the removal of blockades on Soochow Creek was initiated by the Japanese Naval Force on November 23rd. During the same day, the Japanese repair-ship succeeded in sailing up to Kunshan, 40 kilometres west of Shanghai, by blowing up sunken stone bridges and ships and marking the shoals and obstacles to be avoided on the way. On November 24th, the repair-ship reached Soochow, 80 kilometres west of Shanghai, thus re-opening Soochow Creek to navigation.

Activities of the Naval Air Force

After securing command of the air in China closely following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Japanese Naval Air Force has since been cooperating with the Japanese troops in dealing a crushing blow to the Chinese armies. At the same time, the air force has extended its activities over China in an effort to eradicate Chinese air units which may be reorganized in order to gain the opportunity of attacking the Japanese forces. Naval air squadrons also visited various important towns in the interior of China and bombed Chinese military establishments there.

In North China, Japanese air units visited Yenchow, Hsuchow, Taian, Tsining and other towns along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and Haichow, Hwaiyin and others on the Lunghai Railway and effectively bombarded the Chinese lines of communication and military establishments, including arsenals and barracks.

On November 21st and 22nd, naval aeroplanes raided Chouchiakow in Honan province for the first time and bombed the airfield and other military points there. In the ensuing air combat, the Japanese raiders brought down several Chinese planes in addition to destroying over a dozen Chinese planes on the ground.

On November 24th and 25th, several Japanese naval planes visited Loyang, capital of Honan province, and bombed the hangars, aeroplanes on the ground and military barracks there.

In south China, the Japanese Naval Air Force effectively bombed the forts at Amoy and the airfield at Changchow in Fukien province. Canton, the new Chinese base of military operations since the loss of the Shanghai area, has been visited almost daily, while military establishments and railway tracks along the Canton-Hankow Railway have similarly been bombed. Japanese naval planes repeatedly visited Bocca Tigris, Tienho, Siuchow and Pokwan in and around Canton and bombed the airfields there. They also bombarded the military arsenal and barracks in Canton and the military establishments at Hengshih, Paknai, Pakonghow, Yingtak, Lienkong and other important points along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

In the Shanghai and Nanking areas, the Japanese Naval Air Force, in cooperation with the Japanese troops which have been driving on Nanking after capturing Shanghai, has been increasing its activities by attacking the Chinese positions from the air in order to facilitate the advance of the Japanese troops and the pursuit of retreating Chinese forces, and in order to sever lines of communication in the rear of the Chinese positions.

Japanese naval planes visited practically all important towns between Nanking and Shanghai and bombed Chinese troop concentrations and military establishments, including those at Nantao, Pootung, Kunshan, Changshu, Tatsang, Soochow, Wusih, Kashan, Kahsing, Chapu, Changchow, Tanyang, Ihsing, Kiangyin, Kintan, Chinkiang, Kwangteh, Ningkuo and Lishui. Japanese naval planes raided Nanking on November 10th and 11th and again on November 22nd and 24th, when six Chinese planes challenged the Japanese raiders of which three were shot down in the ensuing air duel. On November 25th, the Naval Air Force again visited Nanking, but no Chinese plane challenged them. The Japanese raiders effectively bombed the airfield at Tachiaochang, suburb of Nanking, and des-

troyed several Chinese planes on the ground.

On November 24th, naval air units raided Changsha, capital of Hunan province, and bombed the military depots and railway station there.

By the beginning of December, the Japanese forces were pressing hard on Nanking. In concert with the troops, the Naval Air Force started a general attack on Chinese positions and forts in and around Nanking. Naval squadrons directed their attention mainly to Kiangyin, Tienshengchiang, Tingyuhan and other forts on the Yangtze River, Hsiaoshan Fort at Hangchow, and also Chinese positions at Ningkuo, Kiangyin, Hsuancheng, Pukow and Wuhu.

On December 2nd, when the Japanese Naval Air Force visited Nanking, it spotted a large number of planes on the ground, apparently imported from abroad, of which the Japanese raiders bombed and destroyed 30 fighting planes and six heavy bombers. In the ensuing air encounter, the Japanese brought down 10 Chinese fighting planes and three heavy bombers.

On December 4th, naval fliers visited Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, and bombed and destroyed four large-sized planes and 10 small-sized ones, all of Soviet manufacture. The Japanese raiders shot down two Chinese challengers in the ensuing air combat. This raid conducted so far in the interior of China struck the Chinese military authorities with terror. The same day several Japanese planes raided Chuhsien in Anhui province and effectively bombed 13 Chinese planes. On December 5th, the Japanese Naval Air Force again visited Kunghsien in central Honan province and successfully bombarded the military arsenal there, which is now the only one available for China.

Naval squadrons have also been active at Kufow, Lincheng and other places in North China and along the Canton-Hankow Railway and over Canton itself in South China, in order to deal a crushing blow to the Chinese troops and to cripple China's military activities.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF JAPAN PROPER FOR 1937

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

CENSUSES have been taken quinquennially since 1920 by the Japanese Government. For the years in which censuses are not taken, however, the Bureau of Statistics has been issuing estimates, as of October 1st annually, of the population of Japan Proper. These figures are extremely informative in that they show the movements and trends of population and simultaneously provide the basic data for various statistical purposes including the ascertaining of birth and death rates per 1,000 persons, the per capita rice consumption and savings deposits of the nation. The figures are obtained by adding births and deducting deaths from the figures of the previous, established census.

On October 1, 1937, the population of Japan Proper, as estimated by the Bureau of Statistics, was 71,252,800, representing 35,709,700 males and 35,543,100 females. The total indicates an increase of 994,600 over 1936.

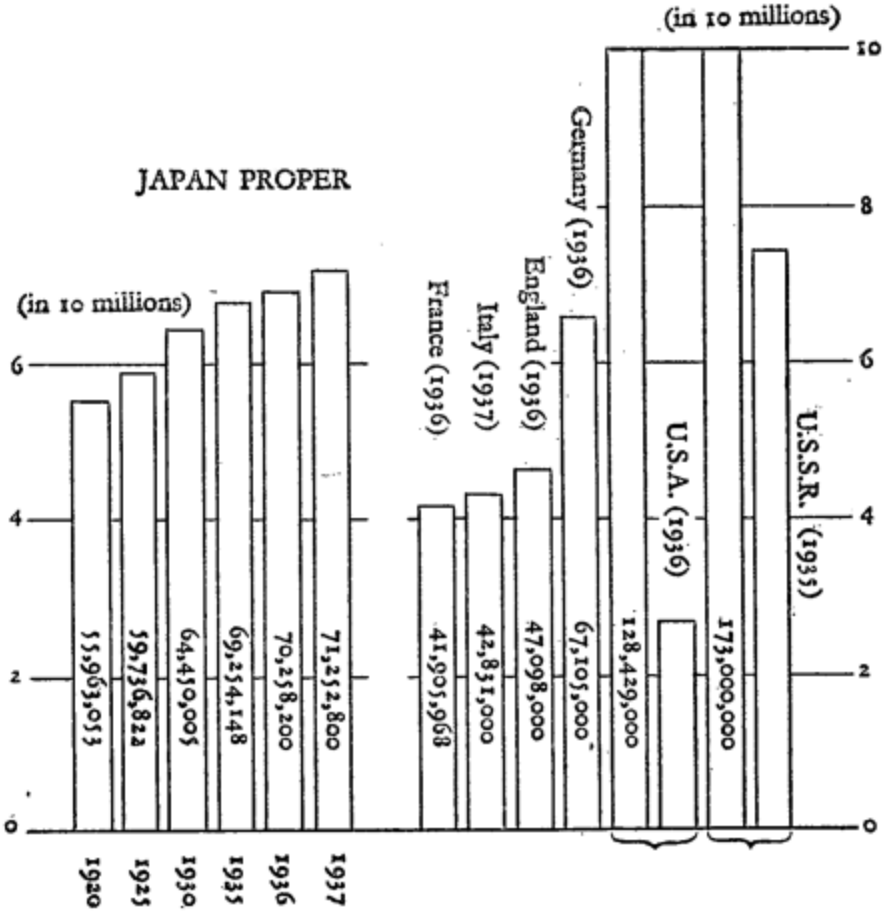
Among Japan's forty-six prefectures, Tokyo, with a population of 6,769,800, occupies the predominant position, followed by Osaka with 4,610,000. The northern island of Hokkaido takes the next numerical position with 3,170,000 persons, while the prefectures of Hyogo with 3,030,000, Aichi with 2,980,000, Fukuoka with 2,850,000 and Niigata with 2,020,000 follow in order. None of the remaining prefectures had a population of 2,000,000. The totals for Shizuoka and nine other prefectures were over 1,500,000; Kumamoto and 13 others had over 1,000,000; Oita and nine others over 700,000; Saga and four others had over 500,000. Tottori prefecture with a population of 491,000 was lowest in the list; it alone had less than 500,000 persons living in it.

The number of cities in Japan Proper on October 1st was 145, with an aggregate population of 25,109,400, or 35.2 per cent of the total population. Tokyo the largest city with 6,274,000 persons; Osaka, 3,210,000; Nagoya, 1,180,000; Kyoto, 1,130,000; Kobe, 960,000, and Yokohama, 750,000, followed in order. Among the remaining cities, Hiroshima tops the list with 326,000, followed by Fukuoka, Kure, Yawata, Sendai, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Shizuoka, Sapporo and Yokosuka, each with over 200,000 residents. Popula-

tion exceeded 100,000 in Kumamoto and 22 other cities. Thus, the 39 cities having a population of more than 100,000 aggregated 19,330,300, or 27.1 per cent of the total population.

An examination of the trend of population in Japan Proper since 1920 reveals that the first quinquennial period (1920–1925) witnessed an aggregate increase of 3,770,000, or an annual average gain of about 750,000. The increase during the second period (1925–1930) was 4,710,000, or an annual average gain of 940,000 to 950,000. A still more drastic increase of 4,800,000 was recorded in the third period (1930–1935)—an annual gain of 950,000 to 960,000 persons.

POPULATIONS OF THE POWERS



Figures for France are those of the Census; those for Germany are an estimate at the beginning of the year; those for England, the United States and Italy are estimates made during the year; those for U.S.S.R., estimated figures at the end of 1935.

On the basis of estimates from the 1935 census, it may reasonably be assumed that the population of Japan since that date has been increasing at an annual rate of approximately 1,000,000. Similarly it may be assumed that within the next ten years, the population will advance from the present 70,000,000 level to 80,000,000.

That this remarkable expansion of population is attributable solely to the differences between the birth-rate and mortality rate, or the so-called natural increase of population, is significant. Since immigration has played no part, the increase simply reflects the natural expansion of the Japanese race.

Reference to history reveals that continuous expansion of population is a symbol of the growing life of a nation. Increase in population is indeed the essential factor in national development as viewed from various important standpoints, including the industrial, national defence and cultural. Thus, the marked and steady increase of population of Japan Proper as the basis of the expansion of the national strength, is encouraging. Within the not distant future, the population of Japan Proper may be expected to soar above the 100,000,000 mark.

ORDINANCES RECENTLY PROMULGATED

PRIME MINISTER'S CABINET

Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo Abolishing Extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and Transferring Administrative Rights in the South Manchuria Railway Zone

(Treaty No. 15, Promulgated on November 8, 1937)

In pursuance of the policy, which led to the conclusion in June 1936, of a Treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo concerning residence of Japanese subjects, taxation, etc., in Manchoukuo, and with regard to the achievements attained by Manchoukuo in solidifying her economic and administrative systems, Japan has decided upon the abolition of extraterritoriality which this country has enjoyed in Manchoukuo and upon the transference to Manchoukuo of all administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway Zone. This Treaty came into force on December 2, 1937. Annexed to the main body of the Treaty are a Supplementary Agreement and an Undertaking which deal with technical matters relative to the abolition and transference.

Imperial Ordinance Authorizing the Creation of a Committee to Investigate Revision of the Insurance Business Law

(Imperial Ordinance No. 633, Promulgated on December 2, 1937)

The existing Insurance Business Law was framed in 1900; the need of its revision has long been felt. Moreover, the changes in the economic world have rendered such revision still more urgent. The new Committee is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to conduct investigation and deliberations on the more important matters concerning amendments to the Insurance Law, as required by the said Minister, who is *ex officio* Chairman. Members of the Committee, not more than 20 in number, are appointed from among officials of the Government Department concerned and men of learning and experience. When deemed necessary, additional members may temporarily be appointed.

Effective Date of the Temporary Law Concerning Control of Fertilizer Distribution

(Imperial Ordinance No. 668, Promulgated on November 24, 1937)

Ordinance Relating to the Operation of the Temporary Law Concerning Control of Fertilizer Distribution

(Imperial Ordinance No. 669, Promulgated on November 24, 1937)

The effective date of the Temporary Law (No. 91 of September 10, 1937) concerning control of Fertilizer Distribution was set for November 25th. The Imperial Ordinance relating to the operation of this law prescribes that the kinds of fertilizer coming under the application of measures to be taken by the Government for the control of distribution, are to be fixed by the orders issued under this Ordinance. The said orders shall be applied to such joint-stock companies whose principal business is to deal in fertilizer, as the Minister of Commerce and Industry shall deem suitable. The transactions necessary for the prosecution of the control of fertilizer distribution, as contemplated by the orders, comprise:

(1) Purchases from manufacturers or from their legal representatives of fertilizers and goods manufactured or otherwise handled by them; (2) Sales of fertilizers; (3) Exportation or importation of fertilizers; (4) Such other transactions as the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Commerce and Industry may deem necessary for the control of fertilizer distribution. Additionally, there are issued prescriptions necessary for the supervision of the companies in whom is entrusted the carrying on of the said transactions.

Organization of the Committee on Gold

(Imperial Ordinance No. 671, Promulgated on November 27, 1937)

The Gold Production Law (Law No. 59 of August 10, 1937) empowers the Government to issue orders applicable to any person connected with the gold production business, and to issue such other orders as are necessary for fixing the price and restricting the use of gold, for the purpose of conserving the metal. The law (Article 14) prescribes that deliberations by the Gold Committee are required prior to the issuance under the law of orders with regard to restrictions on the sales and purchases of ores containing gold; on extensions and improvements of refineries; on establishment and improvement of the mining equipment necessary for sounding and working on mines, gathering and sorting ores;

fixing the price and restricting the use of gold. The Gold Committee is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance named above. This Committee is under the supervision of the Minister of Finance and conducts, in addition to the above tasks, investigations and deliberations on other important matters relating to gold and the gold mining industry, according to the requirements of the State Ministers concerned. The Committee may of its own accord make presentations to Ministers on the same matters. The Minister of Finance and the Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry are, respectively, chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee. There are 15 members on the Committee who are appointed from among officers of the Government Departments concerned and men of learning and experience. Additional members may be appointed when deemed necessary.

Organization of the Committee to Investigate the Capacity of Coal Production

(Imperial Ordinance No. 675, Promulgated on November 30, 1937)

With the recent rapid growth of industrial activities in Japan, the need has been keenly felt of ascertaining the country's capacity to produce different qualities of coal, and of the creation of a Committee to conduct investigations concerning the technical methods of attacking the problems of coal producing capacity according to the different qualities of coal. Thus was created the Committee to conduct investigations along the lines indicated above. This Committee is under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, with the Vice-Minister as *ex officio* chairman. There are 15 members on the Committee who are appointed from among officers of the Government Departments concerned and men of learning and experience. Additional members may be appointed when deemed necessary.

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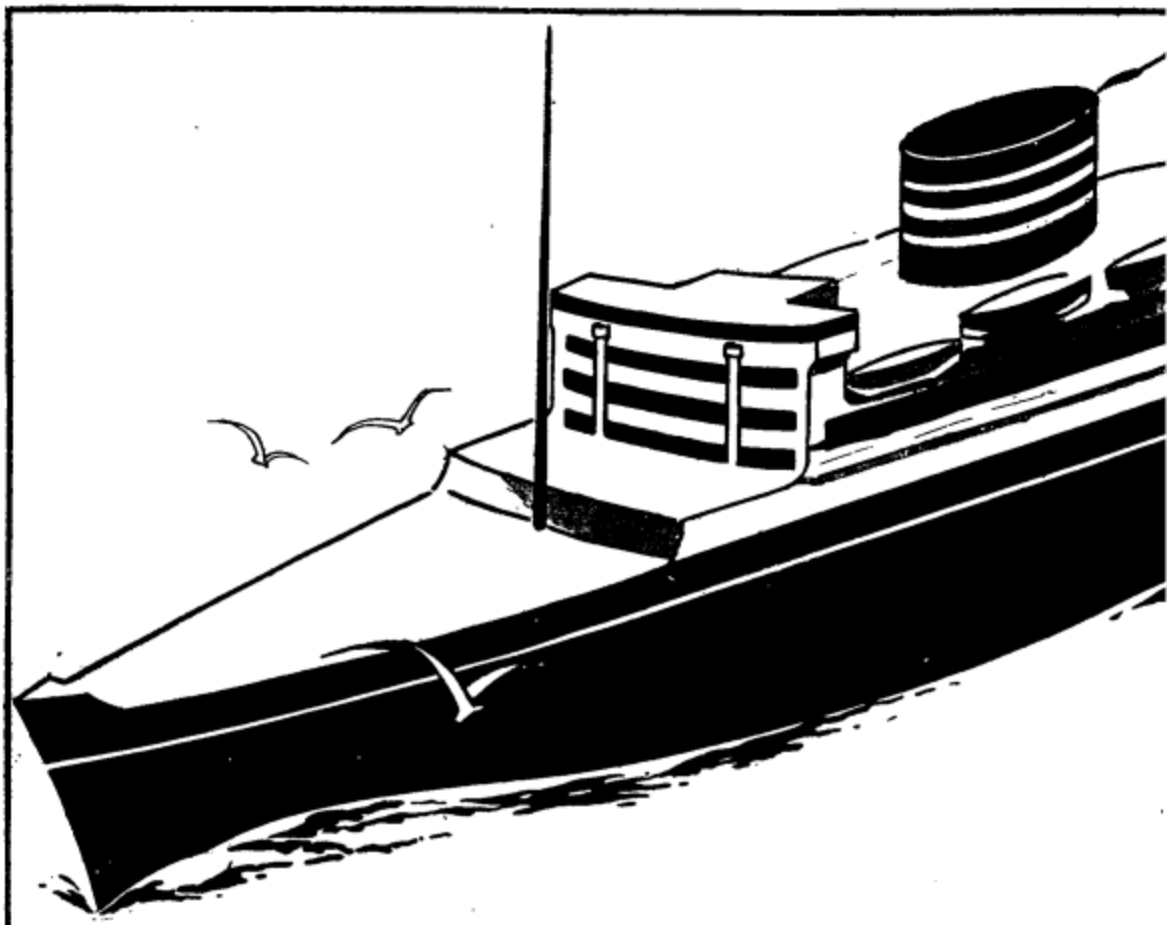

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